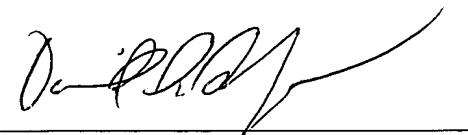


REMARKS

The present amendment cancels claims 1-37 and adds new claims 38-61 based thereon to remove multiple dependencies and otherwise place the claims in better form for initial examination.

Likewise, the accompanying substitute specification provides editorial revision to improve the readability thereof and to otherwise conform the text to U.S. practice and the revisions contain no new matter as can be verified by reference to the accompanying mark-up copy thereof.

Respectfully submitted,



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Mark-up Specification

- 1 -

Docket No. 740116-532

VIBRATION SENSOR AND PROCESS FOR MONITORING THE  
STATE OF ROTATING COMPONENTS AND BEARINGS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to a vibration sensor for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings, with a sensor element, with evaluation electronics and with at least one interface. In addition the invention also relates to a process for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings with a vibration sensor which has a sensor element and evaluation electronics.

Description of Related Art

[0002] In mechanical engineering and plant engineering there are a host of machines and systems which each have rotating components, generally a shaft. The shaft is supported ~~here~~ via a bearing, especially a roller bearing, in the stationary housing of the machine or equipment, ~~depending~~. Depending on the embodiment, the inside ring or the outside ring of the bearing being movably arranged, while then accordingly the inside ring or the outside ring is supported to be stationary. Problem-free serviceability of the bearing, as the force-transmitting component in motion, is decisive for the serviceability of the machine or system. Due to high dynamic and static loads in operation and as a result of structural limitations, the bearing often constitutes the "Achilles heel" of the machine or system. Thus, bearing defects are by far the most frequent cause of failure for electrical drives.

[0003] For this reason, there are a host of various sensors and methods for monitoring the state and for detection of bearing damage. In addition to measuring the temperature of the bearing and analyzing the bearing lubricants, especially of the bearing oil, mainly vibration-diagnostic methods are used to assess the state of the bearing. Using an acceleration sensor, the solid-borne noise signal of the bearing which is to be monitored on the machine surface is detected and analyzed. In doing so, however, simple characteristic values of the vibration signal, such as the effective value, the peak value or the quantitative average, do not allow reliable conclusions about the state of the monitored bearing. In particular, for early detection of damage, these characteristic values are completely unsuited.

This is also due especially to complex operating conditions and to the host of bearings, which can be used, and which are used with their different dimensions and characteristic values.

**[0004]** Reliable early diagnoses of bearing damage or unbalanced masses of rotating components is therefore only possible with comprehensive evaluation of the high frequency signals delivered by the vibration sensor in the range up to a few kilohertz. The evaluation of these high frequency signals generally takes place using spectral signal analysis. In this way, it is not only possible to draw a conclusion regarding whether a bearing is intact or damaged, but a conclusion can also be drawn about the type of damage. Likewise a conclusion can be drawn about the expected remaining service life of the bearing. Although it is thus possible by measurement engineering to detect varied damage early, vibration sensors for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings are used only rarely in practice.

**[0005]** The prior art in industrial monitoring of bearings is limited, on the one hand, to intermittent measurement with hand measuring instruments, and on the other hand, to the use of relatively expensive central measurement systems, which as a result of high procurement costs are feasible only for monitoring of high-value machines, such as turbines or large gear trains. Intermittent measurement with hand measuring instruments has the disadvantage that continuous checking of the state of the bearing does not take place, so that reliable early diagnosis of damage is not possible. Moreover, as a result of the different operating conditions, it is only possible with difficulty to draw a reliable conclusion about the state of the bearing from the different measured values. To do this, the corresponding expert know-how is necessary; ~~this is associated with,~~ resulting in high personnel expenditure and ~~this also with~~ high costs.

**[0006]** In the implementation of a central measurement system, as a result of the large number of data to be evaluated, on the one hand, the cabling of the individual vibration sensors to the central data processing systems is complex, and on the other hand, due to the real time capacity, which is often required, very high demands are imposed on the central data processing system. In this case, the central data processing system for reasons of safety in addition is often having to be made redundant. But even in with the use of a correspondingly powerful and high-speed data processing system, due to the large number of data to be evaluated, the number of sensors, which can be connected to the data processing

system<sub>s</sub> is very limited, if the individual sensors are to be evaluated in real time and not only in a ~~multiplex~~multiplexed process. Because the individual sensors must be connected to the central data processing system via separate lines, such a central measurement system has an expansion capacity<sub>s</sub> which is made very limited or has none at all. Thus, planning of a central measurement system requires thorough preparation, and machines and sensors<sub>s</sub> which may have to be added at a later time<sub>s</sub>, having to be taken into account at the same time in the planning.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Therefore ~~the~~ an object of this invention is to embody and develop ~~the initially described~~an exemplary vibration sensor and ~~the initially described~~ process<sub>s</sub>, such that reliable monitoring of the state of rotating components and bearings can be done easily<sub>s</sub> and, thus<sub>s</sub>, economically, and ~~in addition~~wherein the vibration sensor is to be operated in a ~~manner~~ as simple a manner as possible.

[0008] This object is ~~The above and other objects are~~ achieved in the initially described vibration sensor by the evaluation electronics having an analog/to-digital converter and a signal conditioning means ~~and in~~, wherein the signal conditioning means includes a plurality of signals<sub>s</sub>, which have been acquired by the sensor element<sub>s</sub>, being converted into a state value using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm. By the integration and execution of the signal conditioning means ~~thus~~, bearing diagnosis is integrated into the vibration sensor. By converting the plurality of measured signals using signal analysis and the diagnosis algorithm in a simple state value<sub>s</sub>, expensive expert know-how for reliable bearing diagnosis and for detection of bearing damage ~~can~~need not be ~~abandoned~~employed.

[0009] Basically<sub>s</sub>, the sensor element<sub>s</sub>, on the one hand<sub>s</sub>, and the evaluation electronics and the interface<sub>s</sub>, on the other hand, can be arranged in space separately from one another. This is especially the case when on the machine which is to be monitored there is only very little space for mounting of the vibration sensor ~~so~~, such that ~~then~~ only the sensor element is mounted on the machine, while the evaluation electronics is located spatially separated from ~~it~~the sensor element. The sensor element and the evaluation electronics are then connected to one another via an electrical line. ~~But~~, but preferably the sensor element and the evaluation

electronics are located in a common housing so that the vibration sensor is configured as a so-called compact device.

**[0010]** According to one preferred embodiment, the vibration sensor ~~as claimed in the invention has includes~~ a display means with a display and with at least one control element for parameter input and/or for setting the boundary values and/or for choosing the operating mode of the vibration sensor. Thus, a simple indication of the determined state value is possible on site using the display so that the state of the monitored component or of the monitored bearing can be easily read out at any time. Using the control elements, on the one hand, the vibration sensor can be switched into the desired operating mode, and on the other hand, matching to the operating conditions present at the time by input of certain parameters or boundary values is possible. Preferably the display ~~has includes~~ a color display ~~with the having~~ color values green, yellow and red ~~so, such that in this way~~ the respective state of the bearing and the deterioration of the bearing state can be indicated easily and still distinctly.

**[0011]** In order to preclude manipulation of the parameters, which have been input using the control elements by an individual who is not authorized to do so, the control elements are made such that they can be locked or blocked mechanically and/or electronically. Mechanical locking can be made, for example, such that only after inserting a special key into a corresponding lock on the housing are the control elements activated. Alternatively, the control elements can be activated or deactivated electronically by means of a PC, ~~so such~~ that manipulation security can also thus be ensured.

**[0012]** According to another preferred embodiment of the vibration sensor ~~as claimed in the invention,~~ the interface has at least one switching output, a parameterization input, and a current and voltage supply input. The interface can moreover also have a signal input for an external signal and a current or voltage supply output for an external sensor. Based on the parameterization input ~~especially, for example,~~ a simple PC-supported parameterization via a standard interface, ~~for example as such as an~~ RS-232 interface, is possible.

**[0013]** In this way, user-friendly input and setting of all parameters relevant to monitoring, such as bearing data, rpm, boundary values, and operating function of the outputs, are possible on a PC, and ~~especially~~ the bearing data can be stored in the

corresponding databases in the PC—so, such that the user need input only the corresponding type designation or characteristic values of the bearing and then all relevant data are transferred from the PC via the interface, as the parameter set to the vibration sensor. Likewise, a bearing database can also be filed in a memory, which is integrated into the vibration sensor, so that the operator in the parameter input from the database can easily select the correct characteristic values by input of the bearing size and of the manufacturer.

**[0014]** By the execution of a signal input for an external signal, the vibration sensor can continuously carry out state monitoring even when the rpm change. The information, which is routed to the signal input, about the current rpm can arrive either via an analog current signal (e.g., 4 to 20 mA) from the motor control of the rotating component or from an external sensor, for example, a proximity switch or pulse generator. Because there is also a current or voltage supply output, the current and voltage supply of an external sensor can take place via the vibration sensor or the current and voltage supply connection. In this way, a further reduction of the cabling cost is possible, since the external sensor need be connected only to the spatially adjacent vibration sensor and not to a spatially remote supply unit.

**[0015]** Advantageously, the interface has two switching outputs, which each can be switched as a break contact or a make contact, the wherein one of the switching outputs is configured for triggering a pre-alarm, and the other switching output triggering is configured for the main alarm. Thus, in addition to the display, indication of the respective state of the rotating component or the bearing is also possible at a remote site, for example, a central monitoring site, via the switching outputs. The switching output, which triggers the main alarm, and which indicates damage, which adversely affects the serviceability of the rotating component and/or of the bearing, can be connected to an emergency stop switch of the machine and an optical and/or acoustic signal means.

**[0016]** The evaluation electronics, which is formed, for example, by a microprocessor, according to another preferred embodiment, has self-learning logic. Using this self-learning logic in which defined and preset damage patterns are compared continuously with the current measured values, self-learning damage pattern recognition is possible.

**[0017]** According to another embodiment of the vibration sensor as claimed in the

~~invention~~, the vibration sensor is designed for state monitoring of several rotating components or bearings, wherein for each monitored component or for each bearing, the acquired signals ~~being~~are converted, using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm, into a state value, and the state value of the component or of the bearing with the greatest degree of damage, i.e., the poorest or most critical state value, ~~being~~is at the switching output of the vibration sensor. The evaluation electronics, thus, undertakes comparison of the state values of the individual monitored components and bearings, wherein only the ""most critical"" state value ~~being~~is sent to the switching output at one time. In this way, with the single vibration sensor ~~as claimed in the invention~~, monitoring of several rotating components or bearings is possible, and expensive expert know-how for evaluation and diagnosis of the individual measured values ~~can~~need not be ~~abandoned~~employed, since the relevant state is easily detected by the vibration sensor and is clearly displayed.

[0018] ~~Se~~The sensor element is advantageously located on a circuit board, which has at least one rigid segment, and at least one flexible segment, such that the vibrations of the bearing, which is to be monitored, and which vibrations have been detected by the sensor element, are not superimposed or adversely affected by the natural vibrations of the housing,  
~~the sensor element is advantageously located on a circuit board which has at least one rigid segment and at least one flexible segment.~~ The sensor element is mounted with low attenuation in the housing in the vicinity of the mounting site of the vibration sensor. In this way, transmission of the solid-borne sound of the bearing, which is to be monitored, to the sensor element, which transmission is as optimum as possible, is ensured.

[0019] According to a last advantageous embodiment of the vibration sensor~~as claimed in the invention which will be briefly described here~~, the sensor element is a biaxial acceleration sensor, which is advantageously located at an angle of 45 degrees to the surface normal ~~onto~~ the circuit board. These acceleration sensors, at present, can be produced relatively favorably, but they have a relatively high noise portion in the acceleration signal. In the aforementioned advantageous embodiment in which the acceleration signal is located turned by 45 degrees on the circuit board, the noise portion can be reduced by the output signals of the two channels (axes) of the acceleration sensor being added. In this way, on the one hand~~however~~, the amplitude of the useful signal corresponds to one uniaxial sensor, and

on the other hand ~~however~~, the amplitude of the noise portion is greatly reduced, since from each channel only half the noise amplitude is routed to the analog-to-digital converter.

**[0020]** In the ~~initially described exemplary~~ process ~~the~~ an object of the invention is achieved in that the signals acquired by the sensor element are converted into a state value using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm. In doing so, the sensor element continuously or quasi-continuously acquires the signals ~~so,~~ such that there is continuous monitoring of the state of the system. Signal analysis takes place, advantageously, both in the time domain and also in the frequency domain, by which high signal resolution can be achieved ~~so,~~ such that, even under difficult operating conditions, reliable state monitoring can be accomplished.

**[0021]** In order to be able to process the host of measured signals with high precision, but still with computer cost as small as possible, there are various possibilities of signal analysis, which are used alternatively or preferably combined. Signal analysis can take place ~~first of all~~ based on a Fourier transform (FT), a fast Fourier transform (FFT) or an envelope curve fast Fourier transform (HFFT). ~~The known~~ Such mathematical transform possibilities are modified, such that very fine spectral resolution is achieved. To do this, for example, a so-called zoom FFT can be used as frequency analysis by which the accuracy in frequency resolution (discrimination) is increased. Moreover, preferably intelligent dynamic scaling of the respective frequency band is implemented, by which the accuracy is increased for the amplitudes.

**[0022]** To prevent anti-aliasing problems, the frequency range is limited using an analog filter. Preferably the boundary values of the filter can be variably set depending on the operating conditions or can be automatically matched themselves to altered operating conditions. Then analog-to-digital conversion takes place, for example, using a sigma-delta converter ~~so,~~ such that the measured analog signals can be digitally processed in the evaluation electronics.

**[0023]** In order to be able to evaluate the large number of measured values with reasonable effort and in real time, dynamic quantitative averages and peak values are computed in the time domain. Parallel thereto in the frequency domain, the values, which are supplied to signal analysis, are manipulated, i.e., individual signals are weighted and/or filtered and/or windowed and/or modulated.

[0024] Using a diagnosis algorithm, individual signals are combined into characteristic values, which are compared to boundary values, wherein individual signals ~~being~~are weighted according to their relevance. Computation of the individual characteristic values is done depending on the stored and/or computed parameter data so that the exemplary process ~~as claimed in the invention~~ can be used for different components and different bearings. The individual characteristic values are then likewise combined, with consideration of different weighting and with consideration of the operating state, into a state value, which is output by the vibration sensor.

[0025] If damage occurs on one of the components of the bearing, i.e., on the inside ring, on the outside ring or on the roller body, this is measured by the vibration sensor by an altered solid-borne noise signal. Different "damage frequencies" are assigned to the individual components. In systems in which a host of broadband vibrations occur, there is the danger that the vibration sensor detects the "damage frequency" of a component of the bearing, which originates from the superposition of a vibration from the system, and not from a fault of the component of the bearing, which has actually occurred. Therefore, advantageously, in the exemplary process ~~as claimed in the invention~~, to produce a reliable damage conclusion, the signals, which have been measured for the individual components of the bearing, are combined into a characteristic value. If the characteristic values are not computed in the vibration sensor in isolation for the individual components of the bearings, but, as stated above, are determined by the corresponding averaging or weighting of the signals of at least two components of the bearing, the danger of occurrence of a false alarm by the superposition of external vibrations is reduced.

[0026] Using the above described diagnosis algorithm, thus, the host of signals, which have been measured altogether ~~is,~~are combined into some characteristic values, wherein the individual characteristic values ~~representing~~represent the different types of damage of the rotating component or of the bearing. In the computational combination of the individual signals into the characteristic values, the varied relevance of individual signals, under different operating conditions and for different parameter data, which have been input beforehand, can be considered.

[0027] According to another advantageous embodiment of the exemplary process ~~as~~

~~claimed in the invention~~, the characteristic values and/or the state value is subjected to plausibility checking ~~so, such~~ that measurement errors are recognized and a faulty state value is not output. In the plausibility checking of the characteristic values and/or of the state value, it is taken into account that the damage, which occurs on the rotating component or on the bearing, does not generally occur spontaneously, but arises and grows over the course of time ~~so, such~~ that, by comparing the characteristic values and/or the state value at a past time to the current characteristic value and/or the current state value, a measurement error can be ascertained.

**[0028]** According to ~~one~~a preferred embodiment ~~both of~~in the exemplary vibration sensor ~~as claimed in the invention and also of the~~and process ~~as claimed in the invention~~, the vibration sensor has different operating modes. In ~~the so called~~a teach-in mode, the boundary values are automatically computed ~~by the evaluation electronics~~, depending on the parameterization data and the current operating conditions ~~by the evaluation electronics~~. In such an automatic self-learning process ~~thus~~, at the start of monitoring of the state, the current measurement values are stored, as the reference values ~~so, such~~ that when the reference values diverge from the measured values, which are theoretically expected based on parameter data, automatic matching of the selected boundary values can take place.

**[0029]** According to ~~one~~a preferred configuration, the teach-in mode, as an additional operating mode ~~has, includes~~ teaching of the response characteristic between the rotating component or the bearing and the vibration sensor. The response characteristic is dependent on the respective conditions of use of the vibration sensor, especially on the mass and geometry of the rotating component, and on the damping behavior of the materials used. In order to determine the actual response characteristic, advantageously, at the start of monitoring of the state, at least one defined pulse, in the three-dimensional vicinity of the rotating component, is fed into the machine, and a response characteristic is determined from the signal, which has been measured by the vibration sensor based on the pulse. The pulse can be produced, either simply by a corresponding tool, for example, an impact punch, or by a mobile apparatus. If instead of a simple tool a mobile apparatus is used, different pulses with different frequencies and amplitudes can be produced ~~so, such~~ that ~~then~~ the response characteristic can be determined over a larger frequency range.

[0030] It was stated above that with the vibration sensor as claimed in the invention according to one preferred embodiment the state monitoring is also possible at a different rpm. In this case the process as claimed in the invention is further developed such that the, wherein boundary values, which have been computed or input beforehand, are automatically adapted to the respective rpm. The In this case, the teach-in mode need therefore be carried out only for a typical operating rpm; wherein, at a different rpm then, the corresponding boundary values are then automatically computed by the evaluation electronics so, such that the teach-in mode need not be carried out for each possible operating rpm.

[0031] According to a last another advantageous embodiment of the exemplary process as claimed in the invention which will be briefly described here, the determined state values are continuously stored, and based on the previously determined state values, a computation of the expected time interval (remaining service life) until occurrence of damage, which adversely affects the serviceability of the rotating component and/or of the bearing, is determined. In this way, not only is the current state of the monitored component or the monitored bearing displayed to the user, but the latter also acquires information about how long the monitored machine or equipment can continue to be operated and when repair or replacement of the bearing must be done before damage or failure of the machine or equipment can be expected.

[0032] In particular, there is now a host of possibilities for embodying and developing the exemplary vibration sensor as claimed in the invention and the process as claimed in the invention. In this regard, wherein reference is made on the one hand to the claims which are subordinate to claim 1 and claim 18, on the other hand to and the description of one preferred embodiment the exemplary embodiments taken in conjunction with the drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0033] Figure 1 shows a schematic block diagram of a vibration sensor as claimed in the invention;

[0034] Figure 2 shows a concrete embodiment of the vibration sensor as claimed in the invention, in a front view;

[0035] Figure 3 shows a second concrete embodiment of the vibration sensor as

claimed in the invention, in a side view; and

**[0036]** Figure 4 shows an embodiment of the vibration sensor as claimed in the invention, in a section.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0037]** The figures show a vibration sensor 1 with a plastic or aluminum housing 2, with a sensor element 33, which is located in the housing 2 and ~~which is shown only schematically in Figure 1, with likewise only schematically shown 2, and with~~ evaluation electronics 44, and with two interfaces 5, 6. The evaluation electronics 46, and which is shown ~~only~~ schematically in Figure 1 ~~has~~1. The evaluation electronics 4, includes an analog-to-digital converter 77, which is connected to the sensor element 33, and a signal conditioning means 88, which is connected to the analog-to-digital converter 7. The signal conditioning means 8 is generally implemented by a microprocessor, which can form the evaluation electronics 4 ~~altogether so~~4, such that the analog-to-digital converter 7 is integrated in the microprocessor.

**[0038]** As can be recognized from Figure 2, the vibration sensor 1 has a display means 9 with a display 10 and three control elements 11, 12, 13. The control elements 11 and 12 are used ~~on the one hand~~ for setting boundary values; wherein when these boundary values are reached, a pre-alarm or main alarm is triggered by the vibration sensor 1. Moreover, the operating mode and/or the display mode of the vibration sensor 1 can also be selected via the controls 11, 12. The control element 13 is used to start the teach-in mode in which the vibration sensor 1 is automatically matched to the current operating conditions after completed parameterization in the installed state.

**[0039]** The display 1010, according to the preferred embodiment ~~has~~, is a color display, ~~there being including~~ several green LEDs 14, several yellow LEDs 15, and several red LEDs 16. Via the first green LED 1414, proper power supply of the vibration sensor 1 is displayed, while via the second green LED 1414, the operating status of the vibration sensor can be displayed (parameterization, teach-in mode, monitoring mode). Using several yellow LEDs 1515, the progress of the degree of damage of the monitored component or of the monitored bearing is indicated. Depending on the setting of the boundary values, a pre-alarm

is output parallel to the display via a yellow LED 15. Via the red LEDs ~~16~~ finally 16, the damage of a component or of a bearing is displayed, wherein with the illustrated vibration sensor 1 several bearings ~~being~~ are able to be monitored at the same time, so that the individual red LEDs 16 are assigned to the individual bearings. Parallel to lighting of a red LED ~~16~~ 16, the main alarm is output via the interface 5.

**[0040]** The interfaces 5, 6 which ~~are schematically shown in Figure 1 in the specific embodiments of the vibration sensor 1 as claimed in the invention~~ which are shown in Figures 2 and 3 and are implemented by two plug connectors 17, 18, wherein the two interfaces 5, 6 ~~being made~~ can be configured as RS 232 interfaces, and the two plugs 17, 18 ~~being made~~ can be configured as M12 and M8 plug connectors. The plug 17 has a current and voltage supply connection, two switching outputs, which can be programmed as break contacts or make contacts for the pre-alarm and the main alarm, and a signal input for an external signal, which corresponds to the current rpm. The plug 18 ~~likewise~~ has a signal input for an external signal and ~~moreover~~ a current and voltage supply output via which an external sensor can be supplied. Moreover, the vibration sensor 1 can also be connected via the plug 17 to a computer, especially a PC, the parameterization data can then be transmitted as data packets from the PC. This data transfer can ~~moreover~~ take place, besides via a RS-232 interface, for example, also via a RS 485 interface.

**[0041]** The adjustable parameters ~~can be especially include~~ characteristic data of the bearings, operating data of the system or machine, and boundary values. The characteristic data of the bearings ~~are especially can include~~ the number of roller bodies, i.e., of balls, grooves or barrel roller bodies, the roller body diameter, and the diameter of the inside ring of the bearing and of the outside ring of the bearing. These individual parameters can be input, either manually on the PC or ~~they are preferably can be~~ made available automatically from a database ~~simply~~, by specification of the bearing manufacturer and the bearing identification number. Moreover, at the operating rpm or at the variable rpm, the possible rpm range, the manner in which the rpm are made available, the boundary values, and the setting of the switching outputs (break contact or make contact) can also be set in the parameterization mode.

**[0042]** Figure 1 shows that the evaluation electronics 4 ~~has having~~ two memories 19,

20, wherein in the ~~one~~ memory +919, the set parameter values<sub>s</sub> and boundary values<sub>s</sub> as well as the current operating data ~~being~~is stored, ~~while~~and the ~~other~~ memory 20 acts as a history memory in which the state values<sub>s</sub> which have been determined by the vibration sensor +1, are continuously stored.

**[0043]** Figures 2 to 4 ~~moreover~~ show that the vibration sensor 1 ~~as claimed in the invention~~ is made ~~roughly~~substantially cuboidal in shape, ~~its~~and preferably having a very compact design, for example<sub>s</sub> having an edge length of less than five centimeters, ~~on~~with the front side of the housing 2 having a beveled top side 21 ~~being~~formed, in which the display means 9 is integrated. In this way, both the operability of the control elements 11, 12, 13 and also the readability of the display 10 are facilitated or enhanced. The mounting of the illustrated vibration sensor 1 on a machine or system<sub>s</sub> which is to be monitored<sub>s</sub>, takes place via a screw connection 22, but can also be implemented by cementing. Finally, it is apparent from As shown in Figure 2 that above~~2~~, the display 10 ~~there are labelling~~includes labeling fields 23~~23~~, which<sub>s</sub> on the one hand<sub>s</sub> symbolize the progress of the damage state for the display via the yellow LEDs 15, and on the other hand ~~which~~<sub>s</sub> enable assignment of the individual red LED 16 to the individual bearings.

**[0044]** Figure 4 shows that the sensor element 3 is located on a circuit board<sub>s</sub> which ~~consists of~~includes three rigid segments 24 and three flexible segments 25. This ~~Such~~ circuit board construction is also often called a rigid-flexible circuit board. The sensor element 3 is attached by means of a low-attenuation cement 26 in the vicinity of the mounting site of the vibration sensor 1, i.e., in the vicinity of the screw connection 22, within the housing 2. Because the sensor element 3 is separated from the remaining circuit board construction by the flexible segment 25~~25~~, which is made as a conductor film, the sensor element 3 is decoupled in terms of vibration technology from the remainder of the circuit board construction. Thus-superpositions, advantageously, superposition of natural vibrations of the vibration sensor 1 onto the sensor element 3 are for the most part avoided. Finally, Figure 4 shows that the rigid-flexible circuit board construction is screwed securely using spacers 27 and disk springs 28 within the housing 2.

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Claims:

What is claimed is:

1. Vibration sensor for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings, with a sensor element (3), with evaluation electronics (4) and with at least one interface (5, 6), the evaluation electronics having an analog/digital converter (7) and a signal conditioning means (8) and in the signal conditioning means (8) a plurality of signals which have been acquired by the sensor element (3) being converted into a state value using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm.
2. Vibration sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sensor element (3), the evaluation electronics (4) and the interface (5, 6) are located in a common housing (2).
3. Vibration sensor as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein there are a display means (9) with a display (10) and with at least one control element (11, 12, 13) for parameter input and/or for setting the boundary values and/or for choosing the operating mode.
4. Vibration sensor as claimed in claim 3, wherein the display (10) has a color display, preferably with the color values green, yellow, red.
5. Vibration sensor as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the control element (11, 12, 13) can be locked or blocked mechanically and/or electronically.
6. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the interface (5, 6) has at least one switching output, a parameterization input and a current and voltage supply input.
7. Vibration sensor with two interfaces as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first and/or the second interface (6) has one signal input for a signal for example of an external sensor and wherein the second interface (6) has a current and voltage supply output for an external sensor, for example, a proximity switch.

8. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, wherein there is at least one memory (19, 20) which is connected to the evaluation electronics (4), and parameter values and/or boundary values can be stored in the memory (19, 20).

9. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the interface (5) has two switching outputs, the one switching output triggering preferably a pre-alarm and the other switching output triggering the main alarm.

10. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the evaluation electronics (4) has self-learning logic.

11. Vibration sensor for monitoring the state of several rotating components or bearings as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the state value of the component or of the bearing with the highest degree of damage (=poorest state value) is at the switching output.

12. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 2 to 11, wherein the sensor element (3) is located on a circuit board which has at least one rigid segment (24) and at least one flexible segment (25).

13. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 2 to 12, wherein the sensor element (3) is mounted in the housing (2) near the mounting site of the vibration sensor, especially with low attenuation.

14. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13, wherein a biaxial acceleration sensor is used as the sensor element (3).

15. Vibration sensor as claimed in claim 14, wherein the acceleration sensor is located at an angle of 45 degrees to the surface normal on the circuit board and wherein the output signals of the two channels of the acceleration signal are added.

16. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 2 to 15, wherein the housing (2) is made roughly cuboidal and has a beveled top side (21), and wherein in the beveled top side (21) the display means (9) is integrated.

17. Vibration sensor as claimed in one of claims 2 to 16, wherein the housing (1) consists of metal, especially aluminum, or of plastic and meets at least degree of protection IP 65.

18. Process for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings with a vibration sensor which has a sensor element and evaluation electronics, the signals which have been acquired by the sensor element being converted into a state value using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm.

19. Process as claimed in claim 18, wherein signal analysis takes place both in the time domain and also in the frequency domain.

20. Process as claimed in claim 18 or 19, wherein signal analysis take place based on a Fourier transform (FT), a fast Fourier transform (FFT) or an envelope curve fast Fourier transform (HFFT).

21. Process as claimed in claim 19 or 20, wherein dynamic quantitative averages and peak values are computed in the time domain.

22. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 21, wherein in the frequency domain the values which are supplied to signal analysis are manipulated, i.e. individual signals are weighted and/or filtered and/or windowed and/or modulated.

23. Process as claimed in claim 22, wherein the boundary values of filtering are variably set depending on the operating conditions.

24. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 23, wherein the diagnosis algorithm takes place depending on the stored and/or computed parameterization data and boundary values.

25. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 24, wherein using a diagnosis algorithm, individual signals are combined into characteristic values and the characteristic values are compared to boundary values, the individual signals being weighted according to their relevance.

26. Process as claimed in claim 25, wherein when a bearing consisting of an inside ring, an outside ring and a roller body is being monitored, the signals of the inside ring and of the outside ring and/or of the inside ring and of the roller body and/or of the outside ring and of the roller body and/or of the inside ring, then outside ring and the roller body are combined into characteristic values.

27. Process as claimed in claim 25 or 26, wherein the individual characteristic values are optionally combined with consideration of different weighting and with consideration of the operating state into a state value.

28. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 27, wherein the characteristic values and/or the state value is subjected to plausibility checking so that measurement errors are recognized and do not lead to a faulty state value.

29. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 28, wherein in the teach-in mode the boundary values are automatically computed depending on the parameterization data and the current operating conditions.

30. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 29, wherein at the start of monitoring of the state the response characteristic between the rotating component or the bearing and the vibration sensor is determined.

31. Process as claimed in claim 30, wherein at least one defined pulse in the three-dimensional vicinity of the rotating component or the bearing is fed into the machine and wherein a response characteristic is determined from the signal which has been measured by the vibration sensor.

32. Process as claimed in one of claims 24 to 31, wherein the parameterization data are automatically generated from a graphic and/or tabular model description of the machine, components or bearings to be monitored.

33. Process as claimed in one of claims 24 to 32, wherein the input of the parameterization data takes place via the input unit, especially a computer or PC.

34. Process for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings at different rpm as claimed in one of claims 18 to 33, wherein the boundary values are automatically matched to the respective rpm.

35. Process as claimed in claim 34, wherein the rpm are automatically detected and measured and are subjected to plausibility checking so that an error in the determination of the rpm can be detected and corrected.

36. Process as claimed in one of claims 29 to 35, wherein in the teach-in mode the boundary values are computed depending on the parameterization data at the operating rpm and self-learning evaluation logic automatically computes the boundary values at other rpm.

37. Process as claimed in one of claims 18 to 36, wherein the state values are continuously stored and based on the previously determined state values a computation of the expected time interval (remaining service life) until occurrence of damage which adversely affects the serviceability of the rotating component and/or of the bearing is determined.

Mark-up Specification

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Docket No. 740116-532

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT

[0045] A vibration sensor (1) for monitoring the state of rotating components or bearings is described, with, includes a housing (2), with a sensor element (3), with evaluation electronics (4), and with at least one interface (5, 6). With the vibration sensor (1), reliable monitoring of the state of rotating components and bearings can be done easily and thus economically, and in addition the vibration sensor can be easily operated, in that the. The evaluation electronics (4) has an analog-to-digital converter (7), and a signal conditioning means (8) and in the signal conditioning means (8) having a plurality of signals, which have been acquired by the sensor element (3), and which are converted into a state value using signal analysis and a diagnosis algorithm.